

# GRAIN EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA WANTS GOODS

## BRITAIN'S LIMITATION OF JAPAN'S FAR EAST SCOPE ASSURING U.S.

Germany May Turn Kiaochow Back to China, but Japan Will Demand Right to Take Part in Deal.

## BRITAIN SEEKS TRADE LOSS TO GERMANS

Campaign to Capture Foreign Markets Is Launched in London.

## GRAIN BEGINS TO GO FASTER TO EUROPE

Banks Here and in Other Cities Are Buying Bills More Freely.

## RISE IN FOODSTUFF PRICES CHECKED: MEAT COST DROPS

Flour and Sugar Continue Upward Despite Many Investigations—Establishment of Open Markets Planned to Meet Crisis.

## LATIN AMERICA RUSHING ORDERS FOR GOODS HERE

Exporters Report Big Demand—Credits and Ships a Problem.

## CONSULS REPORT WIDE MARKET THERE OPEN

Stocks Short and Business Crippled by Sudden Cutting Off From Europe.

## JAPAN GIVES KAISER A DOSE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE OF '95

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Attention was called to-day to the similarity between the remonstrance of the three Powers against the retention by Japan of Peng Tien after the war between China and Japan, and the Japanese advice to Germany to withdraw from Kiaochow. In the first instance France, Germany and Russia forced Japan to cede back to China the territory China had ceded in the treaty of peace. The Japanese have always blamed the Kaiser for the loss of this territory.

The Japanese note to Germany of last Sunday states: We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the cause of all disturbance of the peace in the Far East, and in order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give advice to the Imperial Government of Germany to carry out the following propositions, etc.

In 1895, in announcing the action of France, Germany and Russia, Japan used the following language: The Governments of the two empires of Russia and Germany and the republic of France, considering that the permanent possession of the ceded districts of the Peng Tien peninsula by the empire of Japan would be detrimental to the lasting peace of the Orient, have united in a simultaneous recommendation to our Government to refrain from holding these districts permanently.

She then goes on to state that she deems it wise to yield to this advice given in the interests of peace in the Far East. In other words, holding the Kaiser responsible for the action of the Powers, Japan now considers that she is giving Germany a dose of her own medicine, and furthermore is handing it to the Kaiser with almost the identical language in which he addressed Japan eighteen or nineteen years ago. Only the exhaustion of Japan after the war in 1895, and the fact that she had not quite yet won her spurs, prevented her from doing then what she is doing to-day.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, August 18. A news agency despatch from Shanghai says the British troops at Tientsin have received marching orders and it is supposed are going to Kiaochow. The Japanese Government has chartered the steamer Nippon Maru as a transport.

WASHINGTON, August 18. A copy of the official announcement by the British Government that the operations of Japan would be confined to the China Sea and the mainland of China was handed to Secretary Bryan late to-day by Charles d'Affaires Barclay of the British Embassy here. The announcement is understood to be the first assurance the United States has received in the possibilities of the situation in the Far East. The publication of the British announcement from London this morning had a noticeable effect here to-day in relieving uneasiness and its official transmission to the United States is expected to give further satisfaction.

The British charge encountered the Japanese Ambassador in the ante-rooms of the State Department and the two conferred for a short time. The Japanese Ambassador, Chinda, had a conference with Secretary of State Bryan, but neither divulged the subject of their talk. Ambassador Chinda said, however, that his visit did not have to do with the assurances contained in the British announcement. Much comment was caused here to-day by the fact that Great Britain and Japan make the announcement limiting the scope of the Japanese operations in the event that war between Germany and Japan is declared. It was pointed out that the effect in the United States would have been more satisfactory had Japan accompanied her publication of the ultimatum to Germany with such an announcement as that made by Great Britain.

Might Be a Warning. In some quarters it was suggested even that the British announcement might well be regarded as a warning to Japan and indicative of the British desire that the Japanese exercise great self-restraint in any operations against Germany, confining themselves exclusively to operations against the cause of war named in the ultimatum. That is German occupation of Kiaochow.

The suggestion came to-day from a quarter where the German views are perfectly understood. It was pointed out that the Japanese ultimatum might well be the delivery of Kiaochow to the Government of China itself. While this would alter the fact of the German withdrawal from Kiaochow as contemplated by Japan, it would force Japan to demonstrate whether or not she is acting in good faith in announcing that her movement against Germany is solely with a view to restoring Kiaochow to China.

Such a move by Germany would make it difficult for Japan to conduct any of her operations against the German interests in the Far East and would also render it less easy for her to attempt to hold Kiaochow either in trust for China or permanently.

Might Alter Situation. In Japanese quarters it was admitted that such action by Germany might alter the present situation considerably. It was asserted, however, that Japan would be grateful to Germany for having spared her the necessity of spending large sums of money and many lives in an attempt to hold Kiaochow either in trust for China or permanently.

At the same time the previous intimations that China is a weak Government, probably too weak to hold Tientsin at present, were repeated, indicating that there is in the Japanese mind a certain expectation that Kiaochow shall be controlled by Japan for an indefinite period. Of more significance, however, was the statement by Japan that the Tokio Government would insist that it be made a party in any negotiations between Germany and China for the return of Kiaochow to China. The Japanese are prepared to demand recognition by both Germany and China that it is Japan who is compelling the relinquishing of Kiaochow by Germany and that Japan must be consulted before any arrangement can be made for its transfer back to China.

The Japanese ultimatum demands of Germany withdrawal from Kiaochow "without condition or recompense." It is the intention of Japan to let Germany arrange with China for the reimbursement of Germany for its expenditures on extensive harbor improvements and fortifications at Tientsin. Because of these conditions which Japan will impose upon any proposal by Germany to give Kiaochow back to China, the situation probably would not be much altered even by such action on the part of the Kaiser.

China Wants on Germany. The opinion was ventured here to-day that China will make no move except at the suggestion of Germany. Reports that China is sending troops to Kiaochow are not confirmed by official advice received in Washington, but this lack of confirmation is not regarded as necessarily meaning that the reports of these troop movements are untrue.

It was suggested that perhaps already the Berlin Government had entered into discussion with China and had invited China to send troops to receive Kiaochow and hold it against all comers.

President Wilson received to-day from the National German Alliance, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, a telegraphic appeal that the United States Government, through the President himself and Congress, appeal to Japan to suspend plans against Germany in the Far East.

It was declared that there is no ground for turning Germany out of her Chinese possessions, and the suggestion was made that the question of Kiaochow, Germany's protectorate in China, be taken to the Hague court for adjustment.

U. S. IS NOT CONCERNED. Count Okuma Says "Third Party" Possessions Are Safe. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. TOKIO, August 18. Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, reiterated to-day the statement of Japan's position, which already has been given to England and through her to the world. The Premier was addressing a body of representative business men from various parts of the empire. He said: "Japan's warlike operations will not extend beyond the limits necessary for the attainment of the object of the defense of her own legitimate interests. The Imperial Government will take no such action as could give a third party any cause for anxiety or uneasiness regarding the safety of their territories or possessions."

He added that it was Japan's purpose and intention to eliminate the root of German influence from China.

Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister, announced at the same time that in the event of a breaking off of diplomatic relations between Japan and Germany German subjects choosing to remain in Japan would be protected in their lives and property by the Japanese Government as long as they obeyed the law.

U. S. WILLING TO ACT FOR JAPAN. May Also Take Over German Embassy in Tokio. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Ambassador Rhinds inquired this afternoon of Secretary Bryan whether or not the United States would be willing to assume charge of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin in case of an emergency in the relations of Germany and Japan. This inquiry is understood to refer to course to the likelihood of war existing between Germany and Japan.

The reply of the United States was favorable to Japan's inquiry, just as this Government has undertaken the similar service for others among the belligerents. It is expected also that the United States Ambassador at Tokio will be asked by Germany to take over the German Embassy there.

SHANGHAI PORT NEUTRAL. Consular Union Issues Proclamation to Nations in Trade. At a conference of the foreign consuls in Shanghai it was agreed that the chairman of the consular union should issue a proclamation of consular neutrality to be observed by all nations engaging in commerce in that port, according to a despatch to the Far Eastern Bureau here yesterday.

The business men of Shanghai were said to be greatly relieved when the proclamation was made public, as there has been unrest in business circles because of the German ultimatum to Germany and the demand of other nationalities located in the foreign settlement. The business of Shanghai is divided among the Americans, British, Germans, Japanese, French and Russians, who now express themselves sincerely in their support of the consular union's action. The market is greatly affected by the European war and business is temporarily disorganized.

MAKES PROTEST TO CUBA. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HAVANA, Aug. 18.—The British Charge d'Affaires at Havana delivered to Secretary of State Devanlin to-day a note, which, while calling attention to the provisions of the Hague agreement, which does not permit belligerent ships to arm in neutral ports, really is a protest against ships of the German merchant marine coaling and taking on provisions at Cuban ports, presumably delivering them to German cruisers outside and returning for more.

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## BANK BUYS MORE GOLD

Rush of Bill Holders Compels Closing of Discounting Department Again.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Board of Trade has started a campaign to assist British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity to capture foreign and colonial markets, hitherto largely in the hands of Germans and Austrians. The board has issued a series of informative pamphlets regarding the branches of manufacture and trade concerned and invites inquiry. An official circular points out that the opportunity to procure markets includes the present safety of trade routes, coupled with the protection afforded by the State under the scheme of war risk insurance, and says that the financial measures taken by the Government to facilitate the continuance of business transactions should enable this to be done to a very considerable extent.

In view of the fact that German and Austro-Hungarian trade with overseas countries must necessarily stand still, it is evident that such a course will be of the greatest immediate benefit in the employment of the workmen of the United Kingdom and may also lead to the permanent advantage of British trade.

The Bank of England bought \$18,000,000 (\$2,500,000) in American eagles and \$30,000,000 (\$1,900,000) in bar gold to-day. Another rush of bill holders compelled the bank to close its discounting department in the forenoon to give time to work off the arrears. Hope was expressed that the bank will be able to resume discounting to-morrow.

An increase is reported in private stock transactions. Inquiries from provincial brokers are taken to indicate that investors are beginning to nibble. Lloyd's quotes the war risk that England or France will be at war with Turkey within three months at 40 per cent.

The arrival of the cargo, coupled with the home harvests, has reduced four price at Manchester to four shillings (\$1) a sack. LONDON, Aug. 18.—Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, are taking steps to capture the trade recently held by Germany.

They telegraphed August 15 to some of the most important colonies reminding the British officials there that it is important to have full up to date information respecting the principal imports from Germany and Austria. They also have written to the British Consuls in neutral countries requesting similar information, whenever such inquiry is likely to be useful.

Paris Trading More Animated. PARIS, Aug. 18.—Trading on the Bourse was somewhat more animated to-day. A hundred different shares and bonds were represented in the transactions. Curb trading, which was resumed yesterday, also increased in volume and interest to-day.

The Suez Canal Company announced to-day that its receipts have been larger within the last few days than for a corresponding period last year. The Lyons Chamber of Commerce is preparing to issue 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000) in one franc paper notes to meet the lack of small currency. Under an agreement with the Bank of France the notes of this issue will be exchangeable for the larger notes of the Bank of France.

## \$60,000,000 IN GOODS FOR U. S.

France Insures Her Economic Life by Taking Big Contracts. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 18.—The American Chamber of Commerce in France has received orders from America for \$60,000,000 worth of French goods in the making of which women are largely employed.

The project was put through under the conviction that insuring the continuance of her economic life was the best way of helping France at this juncture. FLEET TO CARRY FOOD. British Ships Said to Be Planning a Combined Movement. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.—Three British steamers, Kilmohr, Singapore and Norfolk, cleared from this port to-day for Jacksonville, Fla., and Norfolk, respectively, at which ports they expect to receive cargoes for Europe.

A rumor which could not be confirmed is that these steamers will receive cargoes of foodstuffs in Great Britain and will join other steamers with like cargoes from Atlantic ports, forming a fleet to be conveyed to England by British cruisers. The German steamers Kiel and Stearns, which have been here since the first week of the war, are the only ones left in port.

## BRYAN DENIES KAISER PROTEST.

Secretary Says Gerard Has Not Sent Criticism of Protest. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Bryan denied to-day that the State Department had received from Ambassador Gerard an account of an interview with the German Emperor, in which the latter had proclaimed a general anti-German articles in the American press.

He did say, however, that Ambassador Gerard had forwarded a protest from the German Government against the publication in American newspapers of reports that the State Department's despatches had been interfered with by the German authorities.

Mr. Bryan sent a reply stating the American press were perfectly well aware that the State Department had been in almost daily communication with Berlin, though recently by circuitous routes. The Secretary also stated that at no time had there been any occasion for reports that the German authorities were interfering with official despatches of the United States.

Lloyd's Premium Up to Dec. 31. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 18.—Lloyd's quoted a premium of 50 per cent. yesterday on notes to insure the payment of total loss or face of policy in the event of peace not being signed before December 31.

## MANY SHIPS ARE LOADING

Movement Lifts Railroad Embargo on Shipments to Seaports.

The export business of the United States, stopped for a fortnight to make a little start last Saturday, gained more headway yesterday when the banks of New York, Boston, Chicago and New Orleans bought more freely of grain bills on contracts already executed. The effect was to start grain shipments which it is thought will pass the 5,000,000 bushel mark this week, an increase of more than 1,200,000 bushels over last week.

Galveston announced that it would ship 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to England this week at the least. Four large steamers there are loading 884,000 bushels and more will go. Boston will ship 600,000 bushels of wheat on five steamers. It was announced that 600,000 bushels of wheat will leave this port for England within a day or two and that every ship sailing later for Europe will carry more.

The increased shipments abroad resulted yesterday in the lifting of the embargo on interior shipments to the seaports. Shippers were resumed from Buffalo to Philadelphia and from Buffalo to New York. One consignment of 40,000 bushels of wheat arrived yesterday.

## Room for More Grain Now.

The grain elevators of New York, which have a capacity of 12,000,000 bushels, will begin to receive shipments at once. It is said there are only about 3,000,000 bushels around New York at this time.

Bills on French shipments were taken to a limited extent yesterday, but there is a feeling that despite that Government's offer to assume war risks and the guaranteeing of exchange by the Bank of Belgium there is some danger in shipping to Antwerp. It may be in the hands of the Germans by the time a ship could arrive at the mouth of the Scheldt.

G. W. Blanchard, who represents a large exporting company, and who is a member of the special committee of the North American Export Grain Association, said yesterday afternoon: "The situation continues to improve with the purchasing of bills by the exporters of the country and the living up to their contracts as they are being made. It is apparent that not all the contracts can be carried out, but this will be the fault of the shippers. It will be their business to take advantage of it. Many charters were obtained for ships which have been requisitioned by the British Government. Those ships are out of the trade. A man who has been unable to do so and the buyers cannot hold him to his contract."

Freight Rates Still High. Freight rates continue high, three to four times what they were before the war. The British steamship lines, which deliberately cancelled charters at the old rates, are taking advantage of it. It is apparent that the British Admiralty is after them, for all have returned to the original charter with the offer to take the grain. Those which did cancel, complaint was made to the British Corn Trade Association, which complained to their Government. A request was made of the local association to send the names of the ships which had cancelled. This was done. One line, which had deliberately cancelled twenty-one charters, said that it had changed its mind and would take the grain which had been cancelled. This will be of immense benefit to all who have contract shipments to make. There was one case reported yesterday of a Norwegian tramp ship which cancelled a charter for grain and promptly took a cargo of coal for Buenos Ayres. Only one thing will happen in that case. If the ship ever shows up at any American port it will be labelled and held for the damages.

The grain men yesterday did not know how far the banks would go in the purchase of grain bills. The banks simply announced they were taking them. The rates varied with banks. They were as low as 4.85 for seven day bills, and up to 4.85 on the pound sterling. The eight bills were up to 1.98, but there were few of them for sale.

WIRELESS RELIEF EXPECTED. Companies Believe President Will Modify Censorship Rules. The three wireless companies affected by the Government censorship of radio stations on this side of the Atlantic expected to-day that the President would modify the rules. The Marconi Company, the Telefunken system, with its station at Sayville, and the Goldschmidt system, with its radio at Jackson, hope to have the relief of the strict regulations placed upon them by the Navy Department.

It is also expected that the question of cable censorship which was brought up by the protest against wireless regulation while the cables were left uncensored will be settled with the wireless problem.

## GERMAN WOMEN DIG COAL.

Are Put to Work in Mines of Rhenish Provinces. LONDON, Aug. 18.—The correspondent of the Times at Bonn telegraphs that, notwithstanding the assurances that Germany is provided with plenty of coal, it is known that women are being put to work in the collieries of the Rhenish provinces.

Cablegrams for Italy in French. The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that cablegrams for Italy must be written in plain language and only in French. The Italian censorship law limits the Italian and German languages, but intervening administrations do not admit Italian or German.

Ex-Senator Keen Has Relapse. ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 18.—Former United States Senator John Keen of New Jersey, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks, is in a critical condition at his home, Liberty Hall, in Uresino, on the outskirts of the city. He had a sinking spell and it was feared he might not recover. Mr. Keen has suffered from kidney trouble for several months.

## Whether because of market conditions or because of the investigations now afoot, the advance in the price of foodstuffs was checked yesterday. Sugar and flour, which have been increasing in price so rapidly, gave indications of continuing their upward march, but meats either remained firm or dropped off a bit.

The inspectors now gathering figures for the various investigations reported that where prices had failed to come down it was due to an unusual demand for particular cuts. Vegetables continued to be plentiful and cheap, and there are indications that many persons are turning to vegetarians in the present circumstances.

While the various committees continued yesterday to get into an operating condition, District Attorney Whitman sent word from Saratoga that he will be here to-morrow to begin an inquiry into the criminal aspects of the unusual rise in prices. Hearings will begin here tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The prices for staple vegetables remained the same yesterday. Butter, selling on July 18 for 32 cents, brought 31 cents yesterday. Eggs were at the same figure, with the same increase. Milk remained at 6 cents a quart, but the wholesale price rose in some instances yesterday from 5 to 5 1/2 cents, and an increase in the retail price may be expected. Sugar sold for 7 cents a pound, and flour, which sold on Monday at the rate of 7 1/2 pounds for 25 cents, sold yesterday for 25 cents. During the last three weeks sugar has increased \$2 a hundred pounds wholesale and flour has increased 75 cents a barrel.

## Fish and Fruits Plentiful.

Fruits and fish are plentiful and there has been no special increase. Perch, flounders, uke, whitefish and weakfish are selling for from 3 to 6 cents a pound. The result is that big supplies of green corn, tomatoes and potatoes, and that these foods can be bought cheaply.

Acting Mayor McAneny conferred yesterday with heads of city departments for the purpose of mapping out a cooperative plan for the investigation of increases in prices of foodstuffs. Each policeman in City Chamberlain Bruere will represent hereafter these departments in working with the committee of which George W. Perkins is chairman. It is expected that definite measures of relief can be fixed upon before the end of next week.

Probably the first step will be the establishment of open markets at the Port of New York and Third Avenue and 12th Street and under the approaches to the Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensboro bridges. Coupled with this plan is the preparation of a list of all the sources of fresh produce. The committee of which President Underwood of the Erie Railroad is chairman has this scheme in charge and it is hoped that by bringing great quantities of fresh products into the city's open markets the recurrence of conditions such as now exist will be impossible.

Already there are signs that the activities of the various investigators and the publication of price lists has had an effect. Counsel for the Retail Butchers Association reported to Commissioner Hartigan yesterday that his clients were on the verge of a strike. He said their receipts had fallen off from 50 to 25 per cent and he attributed it to the fact that housewives are substituting vegetables for meats.

Retailers Want Price Drop. August F. Grinn, president of the East Side Retail Butchers Association, and former president Kirchbaum of the West Side Butchers Association, called on Assistant District Attorney Seymour Mork of Bronx county yesterday to ask an investigation into the inflation of food prices. He has asked the managers of ten packing houses and other wholesale dispensers of foodstuffs. The packing house men all agreed that the packers were not responsible for the increase in beef prices.

## HOUSE GETS BILLS TO STOP EXPORT OF U. S. FOODSTUFFS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Two bills were offered in the House to-day designed to prevent the exportation of foodstuffs as a means of steadying or reducing the prices of household necessities. One, by Representative Vreeland of Pennsylvania, and the other by Representative Keating of Colorado, proposes an amendment to the Constitution whereby Congress may levy a tax on exports.

"Unless drastic action is taken by Congress," said Mr. Keating, "the European war will cost the American people as much in dollars and cents as it will any of the nations involved. The only difference will be that the European citizen will make his contribution in the form of a tax to maintain armies in the field, while our contribution will be in the form of increased prices for the necessities of life, and it will go into the coffers of the combinations which control the food supplies of the nation."

The advance in sugar, for example, means an increase of \$2.50 per capita and our population is close to the 100,000,000 mark. This means that the sugar refiners and dealers alone will be able to wring \$250,000,000, more than the sugar consumers of the United States in a year.

Other combinations are preparing to duplicate these staggering figures. The only thing we can do is to serve notice on these greedy combinations that if necessary we will stop the exportation of the commodities they control in order to readjust prices."

These bills are based around the constitutional prohibition against interference with exports by declaring foodstuffs and clothing to be contraband and authorizing the President to prevent their shipment abroad.

"We have grainaries and warehouses overflowing with surplus products," said Mr. Vreeland, "and Congress has passed the bill prohibiting exportation of these goods abroad so that Europe may be fed and our exporters grow rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Meanwhile our food supply is being hoarded and American famine prices in the midst of plenty."

## PACKERS SUBPOENAED.

Federal Grand Jury at Chicago Starts Food Investigation. CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Ten officers of the big Chicago packing companies were subpoenaed to-day to appear to-morrow before the Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the increase in food prices. "Information has reached me," said United States Attorney Wilkerson, "that leads me to believe there is a conspiracy on the part of many corporations to take advantage of the war situation in Europe to make enormous profits. This charge will be sifted to the bottom."

A special agent of the Department of

## Retail price lists submitted yesterday to the Bureau of Weights and Measures and to the committee on open markets:

	Monday	Tuesday	Change
Porterhouse steak	30	28	2c
Strip steak	20	18	2c
Round steak	15	14	1c
Chuck steak	12	11	1c
Prime ribs	18	17	1c
Pot roast	14	13	1c
Roast beef	22	21	1c
Soup meat	10	9	1c
Round corn beef	12	11	1c
Naval corn beef	12	11	1c
Leg of lamb	40	38	2c
Shoulder of lamb	34	32	2c
Leg of mutton	16	15	1c
Mutton loin chops	10	9	1c
Pork loin	10	9	1c
Mixed vegetables	20	19	1c
Smoked ham	20	19	1c
Loaf of yeast	12	11	1c
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Loin and rib veal	10	9	1c
Chops	10	9	1c

District Attorney De Ford yesterday and protested that the retailers are as anxious as the consumers to see the prices of meat fall. They declared that advances are due solely to the increase in wholesale prices, and that there is no agreement among retailers to boost prices.

Inspectors discovered yesterday that an East Side wholesale dealer was employing a team to buy sugar in small quantities from the retail stores at the rate of seven cents a pound. He had sold this sugar wholesale for 4 1/2 cents a pound. He told the inspectors that he intended to resell it for as much as seven cents as he could get.

An East Side dry goods merchant has bought up 10,000 pounds of sugar at 4 cents a pound. He has it stored in his store and said frankly he was holding it for speculative purposes.

That the price of sugar, now selling at the average rate of 7 cents a pound will increase greatly is indicated in a circular letter which A. H. Lamborn, a sugar broker of 98 Wall street, has sent out to his dealers. In the letter he says:

"America especially probably will experience high prices during the late September, October and November, for the reason that during this period particularly Great Britain, probably France and possibly Holland, will be dependent upon the United States for domestic use from sources usually supplying the United States. Already we have been advised from French sources that they will have to secure outside supplies. We have to-day received inquiries from Holland, a beet producing country, whose principal dependency is the island of Java, one of the largest cane producing countries."

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that the reports on prices now being made by the patrolmen will be submitted to the Mayor's committee the latter part of the week. Each policeman is reporting his own experiences with the retail dealer and besides that is collecting price lists from every butcher, groceryman, delicatessen and produce dealer on his beat.

Butchers Oppose Advance. Rudolph Modest, general organizer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, said yesterday that the union has called several meetings to discuss the situation. He said that the union is not in favor of a price advance in different parts of the city, to show that there is no reason why the prices of meat should be raised on account of the war in Europe and so oppose attempts to